



U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)

CENTRAL ASIA REGION – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #43, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

September 13, 2002

Note: This Situation Report updates previous Central Asia Region Situation Reports and Fact Sheets. New information is italicized.

BACKGROUND

Two decades of war in Afghanistan, including a decade-long Soviet occupation and ensuing civil strife, left Afghanistan impoverished and mired in an extended humanitarian crisis. Government infrastructure, including the ability to deliver the most basic health, education, and other social services, collapsed. Severe restrictions by the Taliban, including a restriction on women working outside the home, added to the impact of poverty, particularly on the many households lacking able-bodied adult men. A devastating regional drought compounded the crisis, drying up wells, parching agricultural land, killing off livestock, collapsing rural economies, and eventually exhausting the coping mechanisms of many ordinary Afghans, forcing them to leave their homes in search of food and water.

International relief agencies, with support from the United States (U.S.), have long been active in providing humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people, even during the restrictive years of the Taliban. On October 7, 2001, a Coalition-led military campaign against al Qaeda and Taliban forces began, and by December 2001, the Taliban had collapsed. The new Afghan Interim Authority (AIA) was sworn in on December 22, 2001, increasing humanitarian access to the country and beginning the process of recovery and rehabilitation. The selection of President Hamid Karzai and his cabinet during the Emergency Loya Jirga in June 2002 inaugurated the Islamic Transitional Government of Afghanistan (ITGA). More than one million refugees and a half a million internally displaced persons (IDPs) have returned to their homes to assist in the rebuilding effort. The U.S. Agency for International Development's Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART) began its emergency coordination work in response to the regional drought in June 2001, and a USAID/OFDA Program Office in Kabul continues to assess the humanitarian needs of vulnerable Afghans, and to monitor the relief programs of its implementing partners.

Afghanistan: Numbers at a Glance

Total population (CIA Factbook).....	26,813,057	Internally Displaced (UNDP/OCHA)	
Old Caseload Refugees as of August 2001 (UNHCR)		Estimate as of December 1, 2001	1,300,000
Pakistan	2,000,000	Registered total as of February 20, 2002	
Iran.....	1,500,000	north and northeast	500,000
		south and west	420,000
Refugee Returns Since January 1, 2002 (UNHCR)		Estimate as of August 1, 2002 (UNHCR)	
Pakistan (vol. assisted since March 1).....	1,465,000	north and northeast	384,500
Pakistan (spontaneous)	200,000	south and west	474,000
Iran (voluntary assisted since April 9)	185,000		
Iran (spontaneous).....	61,000	Internally Displaced Returns Since January 1, 2002	
Central Asian states.....	10,000	(IOM)	
		Total as of August 2, 2002 (vol. assisted)....	230,000
		Total since December 2001 (spontaneous) ..	400,000

FY 2001/2002 U.S. Government (USG) Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan*.....\$694,107,269
FY 2001/2002 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan\$88,208,180

CURRENT SITUATION

Overview. *Kabul experienced its deadliest attack since the fall of the Taliban after a car bomb exploded in the city. President Karzai survived an assassination attempt in Kandahar. Forces of the Khost governor and warlord Padshah Khan Zadran clashed, while scattered fighting was reported in the north and west. The U.N. World Food Program (WFP) warned of breaks in its cereal pipeline*

starting in October, with a complete break anticipated at the end of the year. Refugee returns from Pakistan have slowed, while Iranian officials have called for increased Afghan returns. Some internally displaced persons (IDPs) have returned to IDP camps from their homes or host communities, raising concern about repeat migration as winter approaches. Health agencies conducted a national three-day polio immunization campaign for children under five.

Political/Military. On September 9, Afghans commemorated last year's assassination of Ahmed Shah Massoud, the leader of the Northern Alliance whose killing has been linked to al Qaeda.

In early September, Coalition forces launched Operation Champion Strike to search for al Qaeda fighters in parts of Paktika Province. The search focused on the village of Shkin in the Bermel Valley, along the Afghan border with Pakistan.

Security. The security situation in Afghanistan continues to deteriorate, with Kabul experiencing its deadliest attack since the fall of the Taliban and President Hamid Karzai surviving an assassination attempt. On September 5, a car bomb exploded near the Ministry of Information in Kabul, killing an estimated 30 people. About three hours later in Kandahar, a gunman fired four shots at President Karzai's car, narrowly missing the president and injuring the governor of Kandahar, who was also in the car. Afghan and U.S. Special Operations forces assigned to protect President Karzai returned fire, killing the gunman. Al Qaeda and the Taliban are suspects in the attacks, and U.S. intelligence officials have stated that al Qaeda operatives are regrouping and moving back into Afghanistan. Another suspect is the exiled warlord Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, who has reportedly returned to eastern Afghanistan and joined forces with al Qaeda and the Taliban.

Other bombing incidents and an anti-tank mine accident were reported during the past two weeks in central and southeastern Afghanistan. In the Kabul area on September 1, an anti-tank mine destroyed a Danish demining agency's vehicle, injured at least 17 people, and killed three staff from the Afghan Mine Clearance Planning Agency. The mine exploded on a road frequently traveled by the agency. Also on September 1, a bomb exploded in front of the former Soviet embassy in Kabul killing one person and injuring three others. A British peacekeeper sustained a minor injury in the blast. A Kabul television report stated that police defused a small time bomb found at a bus stop in West Kabul. In Khost, a bomb blast on September 9 injured ten people. Unidentified assailants fired rockets in Khost on September 1 and September 11, which landed near a base for Coalition forces. The first attack wounded several Afghan civilians, while the rocket in the second attack exploded without causing injuries. Attackers fired a total of five rockets at a U.S. base in Gardez on September 11 and September 12, but caused no injuries.

Factional fighting continued in parts of Afghanistan. On September 8, Hakim Taniwal, the governor of Khost, attacked warlord Padshah Khan Zadran's forces after a false local radio report that Zadran had been arrested by U.S. troops. The clashes killed 15 fighters and civilians and injured more than 50 others. Zadran reportedly attempted another attack the following day that was thwarted by the governor's troops, though Zadran's forces remain close to the city outskirts. In a separate incident, a land dispute between two Afghan tribes in Yaqoubi District of Khost Province resulted in 16 deaths.

In the north, a brief clash occurred September 3 in Mazar-e-Sharif between Atta Mohammed's Jamiat forces and Hizb-e-Wahdat factional fighters. A government team from Kabul, led by Minister of Finance Ashraf Ghani, was visiting Mazar-e-Sharif during the clash. The team met with the leaders of both factions, along with General Rashid Dostum, to discuss security, the safe return of ethnic Pashtuns to the area, and payment of state revenues to the central government. In the west, UNAMA reported that tribal clashes killed 30 people in Ghor Province.

In other security incidents, five U.N. trucks transporting IDPs from Helmand Province to Herat in the west were stopped and looted by a group of armed men in Shindand District. In Herat, warlord Ismail Khan called a meeting with Afghan female staff working with international relief agencies in the area. Khan told the women to follow Afghan traditions and asked them to provide personal information, a demand that humanitarian organizations do not plan to follow. In southern Afghanistan, an attacker fired at a U.N. vehicle on the Kandahar-Spin Boldak road on August 26. No casualties were reported. Two hundred armed men occupied government offices in a village in the south on August 29 in an apparent attempt to control the region and supply route between Herat and Kandahar. U.N. missions between the two cities were closed for 2 days because of the tense standoff.

The U.N. Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) announced September 5 that U.N. staff would resume operations in Gardez, Khost, Paktia, and Paktika provinces, and begin using the Kabul-Jalalabad road for U.N. road missions. The U.N. had restricted the presence of its staff in these areas due to insecurity. Humanitarian work in Khost was restricted due to the recent fighting, but the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) reported on September 11 that some humanitarian operations had resumed.

Winter Preparation. The ITGA Afghan Assistance Coordination Authority (AACA) and the ITGA Ministry for Rural Reconstruction and Development (MRRD), working with the U.N. Joint Logistics Center (UNJLC) and other U.N. agencies, NGOs, and provincial authorities, is in the process of finalizing a common humanitarian assistance strategy for the coming winter. The strategy will address both urban issues affecting recently returned refugees, as well as rural winter access issues, including pre-positioning of food and non-food supplies in areas that will become cut-off by heavy snows. Some non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and U.N. agencies have expressed concern that there is not sufficient time or funding before winter to implement the strategy.

On August 28, UNAMA and the MRRD co-chaired a meeting with 22 agencies to develop a roads strategy in the Central Highlands, including snow removal. The group aims to keep 24 priority roads and passes in the Central Highlands open during winter, and to keep four airstrips in Sharistan and one in Bamiyan operational and cleared of snow.

According to UNAMA, agencies in Afghanistan's Central Area report a shortage of non-food items for the winter. A Central Area winterization task force is considering strategies for increasing stocks, including cash-for-work programs to locally produce the items.

According to UNAMA, food pre-positioning is urgently needed in Ghor and Badghis provinces, which are generally isolated during the winter months. Recent NGO assessments found considerable food shortages in villages in Jawand, Passaband, Taiwara, Bala Murgab, Ghormach, Ghorian, and Lal.

A survey conducted by U.N. Habitat in Kabul city indicates approximately 400 families are currently squatting in public spaces, with an additional 7,000 families living in damaged homes. These families may require winterization assistance, in addition to the roughly 6,000 vulnerable families who normally require blankets or heating assistance each year.

Food Aid and Agriculture. WFP is facing breaks in its cereal pipeline starting in October, with subsequent breaks expected in November and December. WFP anticipates that cereals will be unavailable after December, based on the current level of donor contributions. Food stocks between

now and the end of the year are critical for pre-positioning food in preparation for winter.

The USAID Mission in Kabul reports that there is sufficient improved wheat seed for the fall planting season, which supplies 85 percent of Afghanistan's wheat each year. Approximately 90 percent of farmers will have access to improved seed. Apart from lack of water, the most critical constraint to food production will be lack of fertilizer. Only half of the fertilizer needed is available locally.

Data from this year's FAO/WFP Afghanistan Crop and Food Assessment indicate that while yields have increased significantly (82 percent over last year's drought crop) due to better precipitation and the provision of international assistance in those areas that were planted this season, more than 6 million of the most vulnerable Afghans will continue to require targeted food assistance. In addition to the effects of drought, rural indebtedness, loss of productive assets, and lack of purchasing power contribute to high food insecurity. WFP's 2002-2003 Vulnerability and Analysis Mapping (VAM) assessment is still underway. Preliminary results are expected in late September.

IDPs and Refugees. *More than 1.6 million Afghan refugees have been assisted in returning home through the joint U.N. High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and ITGA voluntary repatriation program that began on March 1. UNHCR expects more than two million Afghans to return home in 2002.*

Due to budgetary constraints including an unexpectedly high level of return, UNHCR has been forced to cut programs. There is a fear that inadequate levels of reintegration assistance will result in some refugees leaving again for Pakistan this winter.

More than 1.4 million Afghans have voluntarily returned from Pakistan since March 1, the vast majority passing through the Takhtabaig voluntary repatriation center near Peshawar, Pakistan. Kabul and Nangarhar provinces in the east have together absorbed nearly two out of every three returnees.

UNHCR has closed some voluntary repatriation centers in Pakistan due to the decline in daily return figures from 10,000 to less than 4,000 people a day. Centers in Islamabad and Baluchistan were closed, while Takhtabaig and two centers in Karachi remain open. Mobile teams are still visiting camps in

Pakistan. UNHCR expects the number of returnees to continue to decrease with the approach of winter.

According to UNHCR, more than 185,000 Afghans have returned home from Iran since its repatriation program began on April 9. On September 1, UNHCR temporarily suspended refugee return operations at the southern Milak-Zaranj border crossing after an Iranian border guard fired a warning shot to deter a group of men running toward the Iranian border. The shot landed within three meters of a UNHCR staff member. During the suspension, refugees scheduled to repatriate through Milak will use the northern Dogharun crossing.

According to press reports, the Iranian deputy interior minister has asked UNHCR to increase the number of Afghans repatriating from Iran to 600,000 this year, up from the previous target of 400,000. UNHCR has already expressed concern that Iranian authorities have pressured Afghan refugees to involuntarily leave Iran. More than 62,000 Afghans crossed the border in August, roughly double the total for July. In early August, the Government of Iran set a deadline of August 27 for Afghans who were not registered in Iran to obtain exit permits and leave the country. Following the expiration of that deadline, press reports quoting Iranian officials indicate that Iranian police will now arrest unregistered Afghans and force their repatriation.

UNHCR continues to move displaced Afghan families from the Chaman/Spin Boldak border crossing with Pakistan into a new IDP camp at Zhare Dasht, a desert area 30 km west of the city of Kandahar. To date, approximately 2,855 IDPs have been moved. The new camp is ready to accept 30,000 IDPs and its capacity can be expanded to 60,000. UNHCR has some concern that the new camp may attract too large a number of the estimated 400,000 IDPs scattered across the south. There are 25,000 displaced Afghans awaiting assistance in Chaman and another 30,000 in Spin Boldak, the majority of whom have been camped in extremely poor conditions along the border for several months following Pakistani refusal to grant them entry as refugees.

Following a preliminary survey, UNHCR estimates that 260,000 IDPs may experience hardship during the coming winter. There is growing concern about the potential repeat migration of former IDPs seeking better conditions. ICRC has begun a distribution of cereal, vegetable oil, and pulse rations to 98,000 families in Ghor Province to prevent a migration to Herat. UNAMA reported that 20 IDP families have

already returned to Mazar-e-Sharif in the north due to lack of shelter, food, and water in their host communities in Sheram, and another 200 families are planning to leave. A joint U.N. and NGO team will conduct an assessment in Sheram. UNAMA also found that 170 IDP families returned to the Sar-e-Pul center from their rural homes.

UNHCR reported the return of approximately 250 IDPs to Kabul from the Jalalabad area, part of a larger return effort by the Ministry of Repatriation for 2,300 IDP families in Nangahar Province. In late August, UNHCR assisted with the return of 270 IDP families in Kabul to their homes in Logar, Baghlan, Sar-e-Pul, and other areas.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) continues with its program of assisting IDPs, transporting 20,000 IDPs to their homes during the past three weeks. Most of the IDPs had been living in IDP camps in Balkh and Herat provinces. IOM expects returns from Herat camps and northern Afghanistan to slow in the coming months. Returns from Kabul are minimal. IOM's funding for IDP camp activities will end in late September, at which time IOM will transfer camp coordination to partner agencies. To date, UNHCR and IOM have helped 230,000 IDPs return to their homes.

Since the beginning of the year, IOM has provided return assistance IDPs and refugees returning to their homes in 25 of 32 provinces across the country. IOM estimates that despite the success of its return program, there will still remain an estimated 300,000 IDPs in the north, central, and western regions that cannot return home due to continued vulnerability or ethnic persecution.

Health. *Afghanistan's Ministry of Public Health, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Health Organization (WHO) conducted a national three-day polio immunization from September 3 – September 5 targeting nearly six million children under age five.*

According to the U.N. System Standing Committee on Nutrition, the overall nutrition situation within Afghanistan remains precarious. Continuing drought, physical insecurity, and acute food insecurity in many areas of the country were cited as factors. A seasonal decrease in nutritional status over the summer months was expected in line with the diarrheal season. UNICEF reports that nearly half of Afghan children suffer from chronic malnutrition.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Background. On October 4, 2001, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs Christina B. Rocca redeclared a complex humanitarian disaster in Afghanistan for FY 2002. To date, FY 2001 and FY 2002 USG humanitarian assistance for Afghanistan has been provided by USAID/OFDA, Food for Peace (USAID/FFP), Democracy & Governance (USAID/DG), Office of Transition Initiatives (USAID/OTI), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM), Department of State's Humanitarian Demining Program (State/HDP), the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (State/INL), the Department of Defense (DOD), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The assistance is for displaced persons inside Afghanistan and Afghan refugees in neighboring countries.

On March 26, 2002, U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan Robert P. Finn issued a disaster declaration due to the earthquake in Baghlan Province. USAID/OFDA responded by providing an additional \$25,000 in Disaster Assistance Authority to ACTED, one of

many USAID-funded grantees that are providing humanitarian assistance to the affected population.

In Tajikistan, on October 10, 2001, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires James A. Boughner declared a disaster due to drought, and requested funds for a seed and fertilizer distribution program. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$998,180 through the U.S. Embassy to Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) for the purchase and distribution of winter wheat seeds and fertilizer.

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE

Personnel. On June 7, the USAID/OFDA Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) based in Kabul was deactivated to become a USAID/OFDA Program Office. The USAID/DART had been in the region since June 2001. USAID/OFDA staff in Kabul will continue to coordinate with the humanitarian relief community, assess the humanitarian situation, and monitor USAID/OFDA programs.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CENTRAL ASIA

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
AFGHANISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY FY 2002				
USAID/OFDA				
	Action Contre La Faim (ACF)	Malnutrition, disease prevention and treatment, water and sanitation	Kabul, Uruzgan, Bamiyan	\$1,705,030
	ACTED	IDP camp management	Baghlan, Takhar	\$630,000
	ACTED	Food, non-food items	Northeast	\$5,500,000
	ACTED	Livelihoods, agriculture, emergency rehabilitation	Baghlan, Faryab, Takhar, Kabul, Shomali	\$750,000
	ACTED	Nahrin earthquake response	Baghlan	\$25,000
	Airserv	Air Transport Services	Countrywide	\$1,574,756
	CARE	Food assistance and reconstruction	All	\$2,318,403
	CARE	Livelihoods	Wardak, Ghazni	\$863,627
	CARE	Water and health	Kabul, Wardak, Ghazni	\$355,005
	Concern Worldwide	Shelter – repair of 5,000 homes	Northeast	\$1,203,343

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
	Concern Worldwide	Distribution of seeds & tools, rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, income generation activities	Badakshan, Baghlan, Takhar, Bamiyan provinces	\$1,737,318
	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Non-food items for 200,000 people	Central Highlands	\$988,087
	Church World Service (CWS)	Transport of non-food items		\$49,902
	Focus/Aga Khan Foundation	Seed multiplication, water supply rehabilitation, and complementary food distribution	Bamiyan, Baghlan, and Balkh	\$1,436,134
	GOAL	Emergency shelter, water and sanitation, non-food items for IDPs, locust eradication	Samangan	\$600,000
	GOAL	Food, shelter, water, sanitation, winterization	Samangan and Jowzjan provinces	\$5,500,000
	GOAL	Emergency agricultural, potable water and sanitation rehabilitation, and shelter repair	Samangan and Jowzjan provinces	\$1,000,000
	International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA)	Seed multiplication, technical assistance for seed procurement and regulation	Countrywide	\$2,525,000
	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Food, non-food items	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
	International Medical Corps (IMC)	Primary health care	Herat	\$735,000
	IMC	Maternal/Child Health Care	Herat, Badghis	\$1,817,648
	IMC	Primary health care	Bamiyan, Wardak, Parwan	\$3,500,000
	IMC	Primary health care, supplemental feeding, cash for work water and agricultural rehabilitation programs	Bamiyan, Parwan, Wardak	\$1,943,757
	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Food, non-food items	Faryab, Badghis, Balkh	\$562,313
	IOM	Distribution of charcoal for cooking and heating fuel	Herat, Faryab, Kunduz	\$1,069,760
	IOM	IDP care and support, and transport as needed	North and West	\$3,000,000
	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health and food security for approximately 54,000 returning IDPs and residents	Balkh	\$725,831
	IRC	Food, potable water, well rehabilitation	North	\$3,650,000
	IRC	Medical, public health, education & self-help programs in camps and urban settings	Balkh, Ghor,	\$3,250,104
	International Resource Groups (IRG)	Food Augmentation Team		\$360,112
	IRG	Food Augmentation Team		\$254,708
	Mercy Corps	Food, water, non-food items	South, Central	\$2,000,000

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
	Mercy Corps	Water/sanitation, agriculture, livestock vet services, spot rehabilitation	South, Central	\$1,000,000
	Mercy Corps	Rehabilitation of wells & agriculture infrastructure, seed multiplication	Nimroz, Helmand, Kandahar, Uruzgan, Takhar, Kunduz, Baghlan	\$3,000,308
	Save the Children (SC/US)	Support Assessment Mission	South, West	\$93,467
	SC/US	Nutrition	North	\$206,488
	SC/US	Food, health	Central, North	\$2,000,000
	SC/US	Spot reconstruction, cash for work, and medical clinic rehabilitation	Faryab, Sar-e-Pul	\$3,262,312
	Shelter for Life (SFL)	Cash for work road reconstruction & emergency home repair for returning IDPs	Kunduz, Takhar	\$1,294,550
	SFL	Shelter	Herat	\$130,000
	SFL	Emergency shelter for Nahrin earthquake	Baghlan	\$2,241,278
	Solidarites	Rehabilitation, agricultural revitalization	Samangan, Balkh, Bamiyan	\$1,739,115
	Tufts University	Assessment Mission	South, West	\$201,868
	UNCHS/Habitat	Cash for work rehabilitation of public areas, solid waste removal	Kabul, Kandahar, Mazar-e-Sharif	\$382,850
	UN Food and Agriculture Organization (UNFAO)	Agriculture, seed multiplication		\$300,000
	UNFAO	Manual locust eradication	North	\$260,000
	UNFAO	Seed multiplication, procurement, and distribution		\$1,095,000
	UNFAO	Security surveillance, water resource management, farm power, & spring seed distribution	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
	UNFAO	Sunn Pest Eradication	Faryab, Sar-e-Pul, Badghis, Jowzjan	45,000
	UNICEF	Nutrition, health, water, sanitation	Countrywide	\$1,650,000
	UNICEF	Water, sanitation	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)	Coordination	Countrywide	\$185,150
	UNOCHA	Coordination	Countrywide	\$2,000,000

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
UNOCHA		Coordination	Countrywide	\$500,000
World Food Program (WFP)		Emergency road repair	Turkmenistan border	\$300,000
WFP		Joint Logistics Center		\$2,000,000
WFP		Logistics support equipment and services	All	\$2,500,000
WFP		Food (15,000 MT), processing, transport		\$6,000,000
WFP		Purchase of trucks for food delivery		\$5,000,000
Field Support		Operational support for USAID/OFDA teams in Central Asia		\$1,900,953
Airlifts and OFDA relief commodities		Procurement and/or transport of blankets, plastic sheeting, tents, kitchen sets, medical kits, wheat bags, high-energy biscuits, and sugar		\$4,026,634
Central Asia Task Force Allowance		Transfer to USAID/Central Asia Task Force to support airlift of school textbooks for Afghan children		\$692,000
Central Asia Task Force Allowance		Support for airlift of school textbooks for Afghan children		\$50,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA				\$103,187,811
USAID/FFP				
WFP		Airlift from Quetta, Pakistan to Osh, Kyrgyzstan		\$2,000,000
WFP		46,000 MT Wheat		\$19,989,100
WFP		31,050 MT Lentils and vegetable oil		\$25,418,500
WFP		36,000 MT Wheat		\$15,900,000
WFP		72,700 MT Food commodities		\$38,555,000
WFP		24,320 MT Food commodities		\$18,600,000
WFP		38,000 MT Wheat		\$17,530,400
WFP		34,800 MT Wheat and vegetable oil		\$19,984,300
Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP				\$157,977,300
USAID/OTI				
Voice of America		Media programming support		\$436,753
IOM		Media/community reconstruction		\$11,162,631
Internews		Media/journalist training		\$1,136,293
RONCO		Small grants/operations support		\$5,425,396
UNDP		Trust Fund in support of the AIA		500,000
UNDP		Support to the Loya Jirga process		\$3,000,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/OTI.....				\$21,661,073
STATE/HDP				
HALO Trust		Demining program		\$3,300,000
UNICEF		Mine awareness program		\$700,000
UN Mine Action Program		Demining equipment		\$1,000,000
RONCO		UXO experts		\$2,000,000
Total FY 2002 State/HDP				\$7,000,000
USDA				
WFP		36,300 MT of wheat		\$19,552,804
WFP		43,300 MT of wheat		\$19,098,712

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
Total FY 2002 USDA				\$38,651,516
STATE/PRM				
	Church World Service (CWS)	Support for refugees and returnees		\$172,667
	CWS	Support for income generation, literacy, and math training for female refugee returnee and IDPs		\$679,061
	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Assistance to returning refugees and their communities	Herat, Farah, Kandahar	\$1,199,535
	Cooperative Housing Foundation	Support for returning refugees and IDPs	Bamiyan, Kabul	\$2,157,662
	ICRC	Emergency Appeal		\$10,100,000
	ICRC**	Protection and emergency assistance		\$11,000,000
	International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)	Support for Afghans in Pakistan		\$515,304
	ICMC	Emergency Social Services	Herat, Kandahar	\$861,334
	IFRC	Emergency Appeal		\$4,000,000
	International Medical Corps (IMC)	Healthcare, education, and microcredit for Afghan refugees	Haripur and Baluchistan, Pakistan	\$1,225,524
	IMC	Support for health clinics and formal health training	Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar	\$1,635,580
	IOM	Support for Refugees and IDPs		\$4,800,000
	IOM	Emergency Appeal		\$2,000,000
	IOM	Support for Refugees and IDPs		\$1,000,000
	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Operational Support		\$231,248
	IRC	Reintegration project for returning refugees	Southern, central, and western Afghanistan	\$2,500,019
	Mercy Corps	Support for Afghans in Pakistan		\$376,781
	Mercy Corps	Operational support		\$162,775
	Mercy Corps	Stabilize at-risk communities, facilitate returns to Helmand Province, Afghanistan		\$1,489,434
	Save the Children/US	Health services for Afghan refugees		\$1,833,251
	UNDP	Support for Information Systems		\$500,000
	UNOCHA	Donor Alert for Afghans Program		\$2,125,000
	UNOCHA	Coordination of activities (communications, IT, security)		\$1,000,000
	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Special Program for Afghanistan		\$500,000
	UNHCR	Emergency Appeal		\$30,000,000
	UNHCR	Support for returning Afghan refugees		\$20,000,000
	UNHCR	Support for Afghans in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran		\$4,600,000
	UNHCR**	Repatriation and reintegration for Afghan refugees and IDPs		\$7,700,000

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
UNHCR		Support for refugee children	Pakistan	\$1,000,000
UNICEF		Back-to-school campaign		\$2,000,000
UNICEF		Emergency Relief		\$4,000,000
UNICEF		Education, Water/Sanitation		\$2,000,000
WFP		Operations/Logistics Support		\$4,000,000
WFP		Coordination and Support Services		\$1,500,000
WFP		Logistics, food management, supply in Afghanistan and Pakistan		\$ 499,000
WHO		Basic health for returning Afghans		\$1,000,000
Total FY 2002 State/PRM				\$130,364,175
DOD				
		Airdrop of 2,423,700 Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs)		\$50,897,769
Total FY 2002 DOD				\$50,897,769
Total FY 2002 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan.....				\$509,739,644

TAJIKISTAN – DROUGHT FY 2002				
USAID/OFDA				
CARE		Purchase and distribution of winter wheat to 36,000 people		\$998,180
Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA.....				\$998,180
USAID/FFP				
WFP		35,000 MT wheat flour		20,000,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP.....				\$20,000,000
Total FY 2002 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan.....				\$20,998,180

FY 2001/ FY 2002 SUMMARY	
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2001*	\$184,367,625
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002.....	\$509,739,644
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002/2001	\$694,107,269
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001.....	\$67,210,000
Note: FY 2001 USG assistance to Tajikistan included assistance through USAID/OFDA, USAID/FFP, USDA, the Department of State, and Freedom Support Act funds administered through a variety of agencies.	
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001/2002	\$88,208,180

*Note: Detailed breakdowns of FY01 and FY02 assistance are available in previous Central Asia Region situation reports.

**Note: New funds announced on July 1 are both committed and obligated.

Bernd McConnell
Director, USAID/OFDA

**USAID/OFDA bulletins can be obtained from the USAID web site at
http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/situation.html**